

# TORTS I

# Criminal Law - Language practice

p.11 exe.2

1. confessed

2. granted

3. accused

4. imprisoned

5. engaged

6. pleaded

7. charged

8. arrested

9. released

10. fined

11. dropped

12. seized

13. served

14. awarded

15. acquitted

# Minipresentations

- Main points on the poster
- Clear language
- Explanation of legal terms
- No reading!!!
- Everybody will speak

# Torts – Summary exercise - key

**Tort** is a civil wrong for which the injured party may recover - damages.

The adjective of the word “tort” is tortious.

## Types of torts

intentional

negligent

strict liability

A person committing a tort is called a tortfeasor.

# Torts – Summary exercise - key

A **trespass** is an unlawful (protiprávní) act causing injury to the person, property, or rights of another.

**Trespass to the person** may take two forms:

assault (hurting the person)

battery (making the person believe that he/she will be hurt).

**Trespass to** land means going on private property of another without his/her consent (souhlas). Even if the trespass is committed by mistake the person is liable (odpovědný) for damages.

Conversion is the civil side of the crime theft – personal property is taken by the defendant without owner's permission.

False imprisonment occurs when a person is detained without his/her consent.

# Torts – Summary exercise - key

**Negligence** is a failure (“selhání”) to follow the degree of care that is owed to the plaintiff.

The elements required for negligence are:

The duty of care existed

The duty was breached

The harm was caused by the wrongful act

Negligence committed by a professional (doctor, attorney) is called malpractice.

# Torts – Summary exercise - key

**Nuisance** is anything that interferes  
(zasahuje) with the rights of a citizen.

Nuisance can be

public (unreasonable interference  
affecting the community) Example:

polluted stream, fireworks

private (civil wrong affecting an

individual) Example: smoke, noise, light

# Torts – Summary exercise - key

**Defamation** is a statement that is false (not true) and harms the reputation of an individual.

Defamation may take two forms

libel - in writing

slander - in speaking

Statements of opinions are not actionable (žalovatelné) as opposed to statements of facts.



# Torts – Summary exercise - key

## Liabilities

Strict or absolute liability is responsibility for injury even if the person is not at - fault.

Responsibility of the employer for the acts of their employees is called vicarious liability.