

TORTS LAW FLASH CARDS



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Why use flash cards?

Flash cards are widely regarded as one of the most effective ways to study and retain information. This is because:

- Flash cards engage 'active recall' through repetition. Using flash cards promotes remembering a concept from scratch as opposed to trying to memorise a passage from a textbook.
- Flash cards provide immediate feedback and self-reflection. This will provide you with the ability to quickly check your answer with the correct answer to determine whether you were correct, or whether you need to spend more time understanding the subject matter.
- Flash cards provide for confidence-based study. As flash cards do not follow a strict order, you are free to mix them up and add your own notations. If you are very confident with certain areas, they can be separated to concentrate on areas or questions that may need further work.

Method

The following series of flash cards present 50 questions and answers in a table format, with up to five cards per page. The questions are provided in the left column with the corresponding answers in the right column. Print the document and then cut each card following the bold border. Once cut, each card should be folded vertically along the central dotted line and glued or taped to form a single double-sided flash card.



**To order the complete version of the Lawskool Torts Law Flash Cards
please visit www.lawskool.com.au**

Q1:

What are the objectives of Torts Law?

Answer:

The primary objective is compensation for loss. There is also punitive objectives and the idea of loss spreading seen through statutory compensation schemes and insurance.

Q2:

What is a Tort?

Answer:

It is wrongful conduct that gives rise to a civil remedy. Examples include negligence and trespass.

Q3:

Name the three categories of damages.

Answer:

1. Compensatory damages
2. Aggravated damages
3. Exemplary or punitive damages

Q4:

Gratuitous Care Damages are also known by the name of which case?

- A. *Griffiths v Kerkemeyer* (1977) 139 CLR 161
- B. *Kars v Kars* (1996) 187 CLR 354
- C. *Skelton v Collins* (1966) 115 CLR 94
- D. *Sharman v Evans* (1977) 138 CLR 563

Answer: A.

Gratuitous Care Damages are also known as '*Griffiths v Kerkemeyer* damages'.