

Section 1 Setting the Stage
Chapter 2 Evidence: Origins, Types, and Admissibility
(Total Questions:26)

Multiple Choice (20-30)

1. What is considered court approved information that is used to determine a defendant's guilt or innocence?
 - a. Expert Testimony
 - b. Eye-Witness Testimony
 - c. Evidence*
 - d. Rules of Evidence
2. Admissibility or inadmissibility of trial information is determined by the application of what?
 - a. Expert Testimony
 - b. Eye-Witness Testimony
 - c. Evidence
 - d. Rules of Evidence*
3. What is the goal of generating forensic evidence from the gathered information?
 - a. Establishing material facts before or at trial*
 - b. Admissibility of evidence
 - c. Demonstrate technological advances within the field
 - d. Incarcerate defendants
4. What must admissible evidence be?
 - a. Reliable and relevant*
 - b. Testimonial evidence
 - c. Expert approved
 - d. Jury approved
5. What jurisdiction do the FRE apply to?
 - A. All
 - b. Federal*
 - c. State
 - d. Local
6. What name did the Daubert decision refer to the judge as?
 - a. Gatekeeper*
 - b. Trier of the fact
 - c. Plaintiff
 - d. King/Queen
7. What kind of evidence is forensic evidence considered?
 - a. Direct
 - b. Circumstantial*
 - c. Both
 - d. None of the above

8. What type of evidence comes into court and does not reference a particular suspect?
 - a. Class characteristic*
 - b. Individual characteristic
 - c. Inculpatory
 - d. Exculpatory
9. What is considered a common examination for questioned documents?
 - a. Handwriting comparisons
 - b. Alterations
 - c. Obliterations
 - d. All of the above*
10. What does the method in which a latent print it developed depend on?
 - a. The latent print
 - b. The surface
 - c. Visibility of the print
 - d. Both a and b*

True False (10-)

1. The federal rules of evidence serve as a screening function for all pieces of evidence.
 - a. True*
 - b. False
2. Testimony does not serve as a type of evidence.
 - a. True
 - b. False*
3. The federal rules of evidence are inclusionary in nature, meaning they serve to include all information presented by either side.
 - a. True
 - b. False*
4. The forensic part of forensic evidence refers to the scientific process through which facts are generated and the evidence part refers to a distinct set of procedures that are unique to the litigation process.
 - a. True*
 - b. False
5. A foundation consists of sufficiently supportive information presented to a judge to convince him/her that the proposed information has the potential to be true, and hence a jury could determine if it is or is not in fact true.
 - a. True*
 - b. False
6. Admissibility hearings do not allow new scientific test methods to be introduced as viable tools in forensic science.
 - a. True

- b. False*
- 7. The Daubert decision was one of two in the late 1990's that significantly impacted the way in which many jurisdictions addressed the admissibility of evidence.
 - a. True
 - b. False*
- 8. The criminalist is responsible to report conclusions in a timely and consistent manner and determine guilt.
 - a. True
 - b. False*

Multiple Responses (5-10)

1. Forensic science is the combination of the application of what?
 - a. Scientific Theory*
 - b. Laboratory Techniques*
 - c. Federal Rules of Evidence
 - d. Admissibility of Evidence
2. What science(s) are included in the field of forensic science?
 - a. DNA Analysis*
 - b. Anthropology*
 - c. Entomology*
 - d. Geology*
3. What disciplines associated with forensics are nontraditional in nature?
 - a. Footwear impression techniques*
 - b. DNA analysis
 - c. Fingerprint analysis*
 - d. Chemical testing
4. What must the court be assured about the methods in scientific analysis?
 - a. Scientifically acceptable*
 - b. Reliable*
 - c. Most recent methodologies
 - d. Implement the latest technological advances
5. What do the federal rule of evidence not address?
 - a. How to qualify*
 - b. Weight of qualifications*
 - c. Validity of the science or technology*
 - d. Who is considered a witness
6. What are possible conclusions based on class characteristic evidence?
 - a. Questioned sample is indistinguishable from the known standard*
 - b. Questioned sample came from the same source as the known

- standard and thus excludes all other possible sources
- c. Questioned sample does not match the known standard*
- d. Comparison is inconclusive*

Matching (3-5)

1. Match the court decisions with their criteria.
 - a. Frye v. United States = General Acceptance
 - b. Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals = Judge is the gatekeeper
 - c. G.E. v. Joiner = Relevance
 - d. Kumho Tire v. Carmichael = All experts
2. Match the scientific group with the type of evidence.
 - a. Biological evidence = human tissues or fluids
 - b. Chemical evidence = drugs, explosives, toxicological samples
 - c. Trace evidence = microscopic physical evidence
 - d. Impression evidence = footwear or tire impressions
 - e. Firearm evidence = fired bullets, cartridge casings, and shot shells
 - d. Tool mark evidence = striation-type markings