Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Legal System Exam**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ What type of evidence puts most innocent people in jail?
   1. Direct Evidence
   2. Class Evidence
   3. Indirect Evidence
   4. None of the above
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Implies a fact without necessarily proving it
   1. Direct Evidence
   2. Individual Evidence
   3. Indirect Evidence
   4. None of the above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Testimonial Evidence is not reliable if
   1. The witness is middle aged
   2. A short amount of time has passed
   3. The witness has already identified another suspect
   4. None of the above
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Evidence that is linked to a unique source
   1. Individual Evidence
   2. Direct Evidence
   3. Class Evidence
   4. Indirect Evidence
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The relevance and ability of evidence to prove a crime (in a court of law) is its
   1. Promising Value
   2. Probative Value
   3. Valid Evidence
   4. All of the above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Based on suggestion, rather than personal knowledge or observation
   1. Control Sample
   2. Probative Value
   3. Circumstantial Evidence
   4. None of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7) | \_\_\_\_\_ | Indirect and Individual | a) DNA from blood at a crime scene |  |
|  |  | Evidence |  |  |
|  |  |  | b) Tobacco in the pocket of a minor |  |
| 8) | \_\_\_\_\_ | Direct and Class Evidence | c) Eyewitness testimony |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 9) | \_\_\_\_\_ | Direct Evidence only | d) White cotton T-shirt fibers at a crime scene |  |
|  |  |  | e) Highest probative value |  |
| 10) | \_\_\_\_\_ | Direct and Individual Evidence . |  |  |
| 11) | \_\_\_\_\_ | Indirect and Class |  |  |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The owner of a house agrees to let his home be searched for a specific gun, but nothing is found. Two months later, police search his home without a warrant and find the gun. The gun cannot be admitted because it was an illegal search.
2. True
3. False
4. \_\_\_\_\_ An officer knocks on the door to question a suspect, then the officer races upstairs to stop the destruction of drug evidence because he hears the toilet flushing. This drug evidence can be admitted in court, even without a warrant.
5. True
6. False
7. \_\_\_\_\_ What type of control is collected from an area close to where evidence is to ensure that any reaction comes from the evidence, but not the surface the evidence was on?
8. Substrate Control
9. Reference Control
10. Extra Sample Control
11. Paraphernalia Control
12. \_\_\_\_\_ In which court decision was it realized there needed to be a standard for admitting scientific evidence?
13. Frye Standard
14. Daughbert Ruling
15. Federal Rule Number 702
16. None of the above
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Where is it found legally that the only type of witness that can give opinions is an expert witness?
18. Frye Standard
19. Daughbert Ruling
20. Federal Rule Number 702
21. All of the above
22. \_\_\_\_\_ What court case helped set a federal rule of evidence, that all scientific procedures presented in court must be peer-reviewed and the rate of error discussed?
23. Frye Standard
24. Daughbert Ruling
25. Federal Rule Number 702
26. All of the above
27. \_\_\_\_\_ In most of the courtroom research, eyewitness testimony has just as much or more influence over a jury when compared to forensic physical evidence.
28. True
29. False
30. \_\_\_\_\_ A murder suspect is found innocent of killing his wife. Two years later, police officers find her DNA from blood in the trunk of his car. The prosecution can proceed with a new case.
31. True
32. False
33. \_\_\_\_\_ Walking up the sidewalk to a business in question, a detective finds marked money from a recent bank robbery. This evidence is admissible in court.
34. True
35. False
36. \_\_\_\_\_ An officer is arresting someone and finds an illegal drug in his pocket. This evidence cannot be used in court because the officer did not have a warrant.
37. True
38. False
39. \_\_\_\_\_ A type of sample that is collected from a suspect to be compared to evidence from the crime scene
40. Substrate control
41. Reference control
42. Paraphernalia control
43. None of the above
44. \_\_\_\_\_ A crime scene investigator packages and records all data for an evidence sample and then gives the sample to the delivery person. The delivery person takes the sample directly to the evidence room where the officer there records his own information. What protocol has been broken?
45. Chain of Custody
46. Cross Contamination
47. Control Issues
48. Separation Contamination
49. \_\_\_\_\_ The forensic problem that occurs if two bloody items are packaged together
50. Chain of Custody
51. Cross Contamination
52. Control Issues
53. Separation Contamination
54. \_\_\_\_\_ The jury is very confused on the testing of some DNA evidence. The prosecution could blame this on the direct evidence presented by the expert witness.
55. True
56. False
57. \_\_\_\_\_ To calculate the chances of an event, you multiply the frequencies the event occurs in a population.
58. True
59. False
60. \_\_\_\_\_ Any important eyewitness is allowed to repeat in court what someone else told him.
61. True
62. False
63. \_\_\_\_\_ When a forensic scientist analyzes evidence from any case, the case is very likely to be tried in court.
64. True
65. False

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 29) | \_\_\_\_\_ | General acceptance of science |
| 30) | \_\_\_\_\_ | What is the rate of error? |
| 31) | \_\_\_\_\_ | Allows witnesses in court |
| 32) | \_\_\_\_\_ | Protects against illegal search . |
|  |  | and seizure |
| 33) | \_\_\_\_\_ | Prevents double jeopardy |