**Ethical Standards in Forensic Science Quiz Key**

***True or False***

1. False
2. False

***Fill in the blank***

1. Forensic science
2. Testimony
3. Physical evidence
4. Analyzing

***Short Answers***

1. a) Analyzing physical evidence
   1. Interpreting test results (drawing conclusions)
   2. Writing reports and providing court testimony
2. Any three of the following:

– Adequate examination

– Lack of excessive testing to needlessly enhance results

– Usage of methodology currently accepted in the field(s) of expertise

– Usage of valid, reliable, standard materials for comparison

– Usage of accurate, reliable equipment demonstrating precision and reproducibility

– Lack of confusion of scientific facts with opinion in reports and testimony

– Appropriate qualification and explanation of opinions and conclusions, especially in gray areas

– No extension of conclusions and opinions beyond the area(s) of personal expertise

– Assignation of the proper weight and certainty to opinions and conclusions expertise; no claim of any false qualifications

– Never allowing personal interest or gain to bias or distort a report or testimony

– Never claiming results and/or accomplishments not his or her own

– Limitation of reports and/or testimony to the opinions and conclusions that can be properly drawn from the examinations and analyses

– Avoidance of misleading or ambiguous language, or terms easily misconstrued or misunderstood

– Usage of currently accepted standards for photographs, posters, or background information; they should be undistorted and not sensational

– Application of the principle of the "attorney-client" relationship to the work of a forensic scientist, except in a situation where a miscarriage of justice might occur

– Reasonable fees for services – never on a contingency basis

1. One of the following:

– Reexamining evidence previously examined by another scientist is permissible; however, where a difference of opinion or conclusion arises, reasonable effort should be made by both scientists to resolve their conflict before the case goes to trial

– A forensic scientist may advise an attorney regarding the direct and cross-examination, deposition, and interrogation of another forensic scientist, provided this service is performed in good faith, not maliciously, and to prevent incompetent testimony

– Make reasonable efforts to inform colleagues about new methodology or techniques for forensic examinations and analyses, and report discovery of invalid or unreliable methodologies

– Do not misrepresent or distort the statements, results, reports, testimony, or work of colleagues

– Respect the opinions, conclusions, reports, and testimony of their colleagues unless you can prove that these opinions, conclusions, reports, or testimonies are false or incorrect

***Critical Thinking***

1. Forensic scientists use scientific procedures to unearth information about the physical evidence in a case, regardless of which side the evidence supports. To be impartial, unprejudiced, and objective, they must report the facts as they find them.

This might be difficult when conclusions are not clearly positive or negative. Forensic scientists often must interpret their findings, arriving at opinions and conclusions about the physical evidence.