

As a general rule, the law makes no distinction between direct or circumstantial evidence. You are simply required to find the facts in accordance with the preponderance of all the evidence in the case, both direct and circumstantial.

E. CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

You are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight their testimony deserves. In deciding the facts of this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

1. the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified to;
2. the witness's memory;
3. the witness's manner while testifying;
4. the witness's interest in the outcome of the case and any bias or prejudice the witness may have;
5. whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony; and
6. the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence.

After making your own judgment, you may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it at all. Also, the weight of the evidence is not necessarily determined by the number of witnesses testifying to the existence or non-existence of any fact. You may find that the testimony of a small number of witnesses as to any fact is more credible than the testimony of a larger number of witnesses to the contrary.

F. INFERENCES