

1 witnesses. Once again, it's the credibility or the  
2 quality of the testimony that determines where the  
3 weight of the evidence lies.

4 Now, in addition to assessing the credibility of  
5 the witnesses and the weight to be given their  
6 testimony, you should evaluate the exhibits, which you  
7 will have with you in the jury room. Examine them and  
8 consider them carefully.

9 Bear in mind that merely because an exhibit has  
10 been admitted into evidence does not mean that you're  
11 required to accept it at face value. Like the  
12 testimony of a witness, the significance of an exhibit  
13 or the weight you attach to it will depend on your  
14 evaluation of that exhibit in light of all the facts  
15 and circumstances of the case.

16 Now, as I mentioned at the beginning of the  
17 trial, evidence may be either direct or circumstantial.  
18 As I told you, direct evidence is the direct proof of a  
19 fact from the testimony such as an eyewitness, and  
20 circumstantial evidence is the proof of one or more  
21 facts from which you can infer the existence of another  
22 fact.

23 You should consider both kinds of evidence and,  
24 as a general rule, the law makes no distinction between  
25 the weight to be given to either direct evidence or