

UNIT - X

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

CHAPTER - 1

Documents: types and forensic examination.

Basic Questions - 25
Intermediate Questions - 25
Advanced Questions - 60
Total - 110

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BASIC QUESTIONS

1. Who is regarded as the father of questioned document examination?

- a) Locard
- b) Hans Gross
- c) Albert S. Osborn
- d) Francis Galton

Answer: c) Albert S. Osborn

2. Section 2(8) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) defines which term?

- a) Forgery
- b) Document
- c) Cheating
- d) Contract

Answer: b) Document

3. Which type of document is authenticated by the owner and considered unique?

- a) Questioned document

- b) Genuine document
- c) Forged document
- d) Spurious document

Answer: b) Genuine document

4. Questioned documents are most commonly linked to which type of crimes?

- a) Violent crimes
- b) Cyber crimes
- c) White-collar crimes
- d) Street crimes

Answer: c) White-collar crimes

5. Where was the first Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD) office in India established?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Kolkata
- c) Shimla
- d) Delhi

Answer: c) Shimla

6. The GEQDs in India were merged with which forensic institution?

- a) Intelligence Bureau (IB)
- b) SFSL
- c) CFSL
- d) BPRD

Answer: c) CFSL

7. Which type of forgery involves memorizing and reproducing a genuine signature after repeated practice?

- a) Carbon tracing
- b) Projection tracing
- c) Simulated forgery
- d) Transplanted forgery

Answer: c) Simulated forgery

8. In which year were the GEQDs officially merged with CFSLs in India?

- a) 2004
- b) 2006
- c) 2010
- d) 2012

Answer: c) 2010

9. Which of the following should NOT be used while handling a questioned document?

- a) Gloves
- b) Transparent envelope
- c) Colored pencil
- d) Eraser

Answer: d) Eraser

10. A questioned document is primarily characterized by:

- a) The presence of multiple inks
- b) Doubt over its source or authenticity
- c) Being written in a foreign language
- d) Being a carbon copy

Answer: b) Doubt over its source or authenticity

11. Which of the following scenarios would make a document questioned even if the signature is genuine?

- a) Alteration of words using chemical erasure
- b) Signature obtained on a blank paper later misused

- c) Anonymous threatening letter
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

12. The Indian Succession Act, 1925 governs the creation of which document?

- a) Contract
- b) Will
- c) Licence
- d) Cheque

Answer: b) Will

13. Privileged wills can be made by:

- a) Soldiers engaged in warfare
- b) Minors
- c) Students
- d) Government officials

Answer: a) Soldiers engaged in warfare

14. A holographic will is one which is:

- a) Typed and attested
- b) Written and signed entirely by the testator
- c) Oral and temporary
- d) Made by two or more persons jointly

Answer: b) Written and signed entirely by the testator

15. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a valid contract?

- a) Offer and acceptance
- b) Consideration
- c) Capacity of parties
- d) At least two witnesses

Answer: d) At least two witnesses

16. Which type of letter is commonly examined in suicide cases?

- a) Ransom note
- b) Anonymous letter
- c) Suicide note
- d) Threatening letter

Answer: c) Suicide note

17. Emails, PDFs, and chat logs are examples of:

- a) Handwritten documents
- b) Digital documents
- c) Photocopied documents
- d) Holographic documents

Answer: b) Digital documents

18. Forgery under Section 336 of BNS was earlier covered under which section of IPC?

- a) 420 IPC
- b) 463 IPC
- c) 468 IPC
- d) 415 IPC

Answer: b) 463 IPC

19. The definition of cheating is given under which section of BNS?

- a) Section 318
- b) Section 336
- c) Section 420

d) Section 463

Answer: a) Section 318

20. Which light source is commonly used to detect differences in writing instruments in forged documents?

a) X-ray

b) Infrared (IR) or Ultraviolet (UV)

c) Gamma rays

d) Laser scanner

Answer: b) Infrared (IR) or Ultraviolet (UV)

21. Which forgery method uses carbon paper placed under a genuine signature?

a) Direct tracing

b) Carbon tracing

c) Projection tracing

d) Simulated forgery

Answer: b) Carbon tracing

22. In simulated forgery, the writing generally appears:

a) Fast and fluent

- b) Slow with poor line quality
- c) Exactly identical to genuine
- d) Produced using projection

Answer: b) Slow with poor line quality

23. Forgery in the name of a non-existent person is called:

- a) Spurious signature
- b) Simulated forgery
- c) Transplanted forgery
- d) Tricked forgery

Answer: a) Spurious signature

24. Which type of forgery involves pasting a genuine signature onto another document?

- a) Simulated forgery
- b) Projection tracing
- c) Transplanted forgery
- d) Spurious forgery

Answer: c) Transplanted forgery

25. Which of the following is a characteristic of genuine signatures?

- a) Wavering strokes
- b) Hesitation marks
- c) Blunt starts and stops
- d) Uniform line quality and fluency

Answer: d) Uniform line quality and fluency

INTERMEDIATE QUESTIONS

1. Which forensic technique is commonly used to reveal indentations on paper surfaces in questioned document analysis?

- a) VSC 6000
- b) ESDA
- c) Stereo Microscope
- d) VSC 900

Answer: b) ESDA

2. Which year marks the establishment of the first Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD) in Shimla, India?

- a) 1904
- b) 1906
- c) 1925
- d) 1964

Answer: b) 1906

3. Anonymous letters sent for blackmailing fall under questioned documents because:

- a) Their ink composition is unknown
- b) They cannot be linked to postal services
- c) Authorship is in dispute
- d) They are always written in disguised hand

Answer: c) Authorship is in dispute

4. Assertion (A): It is important to have internal consistency in all the standard writings provided for comparison.

Reason (R): If there are internal inconsistencies among all the sets of standards provided, it will indicate that handwriting is not written by one and the same person.

- a). Both (A) and (R) are correct
- b). (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect

- c). Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
- d). (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct

5. To solve this question, we need to match the items in List-I with the correct options in List-II.

List-I:

- (1) ESDA
- (2) U.V. Lamps
- (3) Projectina
- (4) I.R. image converter

List-II:

- (i) Indentations
- (ii) Physical matching of torn paper
- (iii) Fluorescence
- (iv) Obliterations

The options are:

- (a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

(b) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

(c) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Answer : (a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv).

6. Admitted writings are generally marked as:

a) Q1, Q2, Q3...

b) A1, A2, A3...

c) S1, S2, S3...

d) D1, D2, D3...

Answer: b) A1, A2, A3...

7. Which of the following is a feature suggestive of a traced signature?

a) Natural variation

b) Smooth line quality

c) Hesitation and blunt strokes

d) Fluency in writing

Answer: c) Hesitation and blunt strokes

8. Which type of will does NOT require witness attestation?

- a) Unprivileged will
- b) Privileged will
- c) Joint will
- d) Duplicate will

Answer: b) Privileged will

9. Which Act governs wills in India?

- a) Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- b) Indian Penal Code, 1860
- c) Indian Succession Act, 1925
- d) Contract Act, 1872

Answer: c) Indian Succession Act, 1925

10. A forged signature showing hybrid features of the original writer and the forger is typically the result of:

- a) Projection tracing
- b) Carbon tracing
- c) Practiced simulation
- d) Spurious forgery

Answer: c) Practiced simulation

11. Forgery using a scanner and color printer is detected by observing:

- a) Natural variations in line quality
- b) Ink dots without pen strokes
- c) Uniform fluency in writing
- d) Smoothness of pressure variation

Answer: b) Ink dots without pen strokes

12. Which type of forgery can be identified by toner particles on the paper?

- a) Transplanted forgery
- b) Tricked forgery
- c) Xerox forgery
- d) Simulated forgery

Answer: c) Xerox forgery

13. In a will, the minimum number of witnesses required for an unprivileged will is:

- a) One witness
- b) Two witnesses

- c) Three witnesses
- d) No witness required

Answer: b) Two witnesses

14. Which of the following documents is most prone to forgery due to financial motive?

- a) Bank drafts
- b) Suicide notes
- c) Anonymous letters
- d) Admission letters

Answer: a) Bank drafts

15. In forensic practice, which ink characteristic is often used for age estimation of documents?

- a) Color tone
- b) Chemical composition changes
- c) Type of paper used
- d) Pen pressure variation

Answer: b) Chemical composition changes

16. Forgeries that show disproportionately large loops, wavering strokes, and blunt starts are most likely:

- a) Natural variations
- b) Simulated forgeries
- c) Projection tracings
- d) Genuine signatures

Answer: b) Simulated forgeries

17. Which forensic tool is most effective for analyzing invisible alterations in questioned documents?

- a) Stereo microscope
- b) ESDA
- c) Video Spectral Comparator (VSC)
- d) FTK

Answer: c) Video Spectral Comparator (VSC)

18. A forged signature created by pasting a genuine signature onto another document is termed:

- a) Projection forgery
- b) Tricked forgery
- c) Transplanted forgery
- d) Free-hand forgery

Answer: c) Transplanted forgery

19. Which factor is NOT considered while procuring writing standards?

- a) Amount of writing
- b) Similarity of subject matter
- c) Type of writing instrument
- d) Age of the suspect

Answer: d) Age of the suspect

20. When the order of entries in an account book is altered to hide fraud, the examination focuses on:

- a) Paper trimming
- b) Sequence of strokes and ink differences
- c) Indentation marks on reverse
- d) Artificial aging of paper

Answer: b) Sequence of strokes and ink differences

21. An agreement signed without consideration is:

- a) Valid contract
- b) Void contract
- c) Enforceable contract

d) Oral contract

Answer: b) Void contract

22. Which type of letter is most commonly encountered in kidnapping cases?

a) Threatening letter

b) Anonymous letter

c) Ransom note

d) Suicide note

Answer: c) Ransom note

23. Which signature forgery method often results in larger-than-genuine signatures?

a) Free-hand simulation

b) Carbon tracing

c) Projection tracing

d) Tricked forgery

Answer: a) Projection tracing

24. The presence of abrupt pen lifts and ink botches at unusual places indicate:

a) Genuine handwriting

- b) Natural variation
- c) Forgery by tracing
- d) Digital watermarking

Answer: c) Forgery by tracing

25. In handling document evidence, why should documents never be folded along lines?

- a) Folding disturbs signature ink
- b) Folding creates new writing impressions
- c) Folding may erase contents or alter document integrity
- d) Folding makes photography difficult

Answer: c) Folding may erase contents or alter document integrity

ADVANCED QUESTIONS

1. The principle that “nature never repeats itself” is most applicable in:

- a) Detecting simulated signatures
- b) Dating ancient manuscripts
- c) Identifying printing press used

d) Examining typewriter fonts

Answer: a) Detecting simulated signatures

2. Which of the following would most strongly indicate a forgery by tracing?

a) Smooth, unnatural pen strokes

b) Multiple inks in text

c) Blank paper misuse

d) Ink fading faster than expected

Answer: a) Smooth, unnatural pen strokes

3. Which principle helps document experts detect forgeries despite close imitation?

a) Human tendency of repetition

b) Inherent quality of imperfection

c) Natural line tremors

d) Principle of similarity

Answer: b) Inherent quality of imperfection

4. An examiner detects slow, deliberate writing strokes and pen lifts at unusual places in a questioned signature. What does this most strongly suggest?

a) Genuine nervousness

- b) Forgery by impersonation
- c) Simulated forgery attempt
- d) Forgery by memory

Answer: c) Simulated forgery attempt

5. A forensic examiner observes that a questioned signature has an uneven line quality, with tremors and hesitations, but the overall design closely resembles the genuine signature. Which type of forgery is most likely?

- a) Traced forgery
- b) Forgery by memory
- c) Simulated forgery
- d) Forgery by impersonation

Answer: c) Simulated forgery

6. During forensic analysis, two questioned signatures are found to perfectly superimpose each other when compared under transmitted light. What is the most probable inference?

- a) Simulated forgery
- b) Traced forgery
- c) Forgery by memory
- d) Forgery by impersonation

Answer: b) Traced forgery

7. If a forged signature shows a mixture of the writer's own handwriting features along with some resemblance to the genuine person's style, it is best classified as:

- a) Forgery by impersonation
- b) Traced forgery
- c) Forgery by memory
- d) Simulated forgery

Answer: c) Forgery by memory

8. An accused claims he simply signed another person's name in his usual handwriting without attempting to copy the genuine style. This act falls under:

- a) Forgery by impersonation
- b) Simulated forgery
- c) Traced forgery
- d) Forgery by memory

Answer: a) Forgery by impersonation

9. In the Hitler Diaries case (1983), forensic experts concluded the documents were forged. Which principle of questioned document examination most likely exposed the forgery?

- a) Line quality and stroke analysis
- b) Recovery of carbon impressions

- c) Superimposition test
- d) Ink and material analysis

Answer: d) Ink and material analysis

10. A questioned signature contains pencil indentations beneath inked lines. What is the most logical forensic conclusion?

- a) Simulated forgery with hesitation
- b) Forgery by impersonation
- c) Traced forgery using carbon outline
- d) Forgery by memory

Answer: c) Traced forgery using carbon outline

11. Which feature is LEAST helpful in distinguishing simulated forgery from genuine handwriting?

- a) Line quality
- b) Natural variations
- c) General outline of letters
- d) Writing speed and fluency

Answer: c) General outline of letters

12. If a forged signature is prepared using sunlight and windowpane for alignment, the examiner would most likely look for:

- a) Identical letter proportions and overlaps
- b) Ink dating discrepancies
- c) Superimposition evidence
- d) Pressure pattern variations

Answer: a) Identical letter proportions and overlaps

13. Which type of forgery is MOST likely to be detected when adequate specimen signatures of the suspect are available?

- a) Forgery by memory
- b) Forgery by impersonation
- c) Simulated forgery
- d) Traced forgery

Answer: b) Forgery by impersonation

14. In simulated forgery, despite skillful copying, why is complete deception nearly impossible?

- a) Because handwriting is influenced by subconscious motor habits
- b) Because examiners always find ink mismatch
- c) Because genuine writers never repeat their signature consistently

d) Because forgery always leaves carbon residue

Answer: a) Because handwriting is influenced by subconscious motor habits

15. A forger practices for months to replicate another person's signature. Which feature will most likely still betray the forgery?

a) Stroke fluency

b) Letter design

c) Pen pressure distribution

d) Baseline adherence

Answer: c) Pen pressure distribution

16. Which forensic situation would most likely involve forgery by memory?

a) A student signs the teacher's name on attendance without a model

b) A clerk uses tracing paper to copy a manager's signature

c) A fraudster copies a cheque signature after prolonged practice

d) An employee writes his boss's name in his own writing style

Answer: a) A student signs the teacher's name on attendance without a model

17. A questioned document shows identical spacing, alignment, and proportions across multiple forged signatures. What method was likely used?

- a) Memory recall
- b) Freehand simulation
- c) Transmitted light tracing
- d) Impersonation

Answer: c) Transmitted light tracing

18. If a disputed signature shows superior penmanship compared to the genuine writer's known poor handwriting, what does this most likely indicate?

- a) The person improved suddenly
- b) Genuine signature under stress
- c) Downright forgery
- d) Signature written in haste

Answer: c) Downright forgery

19. A forged signature created by tracing is most easily detected when compared with the genuine one by:

- a) Only comparing letter design
- b) Noting hesitation and pen lifts
- c) Checking spelling errors
- d) Looking at ink color

Answer: b) Noting hesitation and pen lifts

20. Why is it harder to forge a skilled writer's signature than that of an unskilled writer?

- a) Skilled signatures are simpler
- b) Skilled writing is rhythmic and fluent
- c) Unskilled writing uses more ink
- d) Skilled writing has larger letters

Answer: b) Skilled writing is rhythmic and fluent

21. During simulated forgery, tremors are often uneven because:

- a) The forger lacks practice
- b) Natural muscular weakness cannot be copied
- c) The ink dries too fast
- d) Paper quality interferes

Answer: b) Natural muscular weakness cannot be copied

22. If two signatures coincide perfectly in shape and proportion, what should a forensic examiner suspect?

- a) Memory forgery
- b) Natural variation

c) Traced forgery

d) Skilled freehand forgery

Answer: c) Traced forgery

23. A person accused of forging argues that resemblance in design proves genuineness. Why is this argument flawed?

a) Because resemblance is easy to achieve but line quality betrays forgery

b) Because no two writings can ever resemble

c) Because handwriting is always unique in ink flow

d) Because signatures cannot be copied at all

Answer: a) Because resemblance is easy to achieve but line quality betrays forgery

24. In which condition is a forgery by memory most easily detected?

a) When the forger is literate

b) When the forger mixes own handwriting with copied elements

c) When the forger uses a ballpoint pen

d) When the original signature is very simple

Answer: b) When the forger mixes own handwriting with copied elements

25. Why does speed of writing serve as strong evidence in questioned document analysis?

- a) It shows writing was done with a new pen
- b) Speed is peculiar to each person and difficult to imitate
- c) Speed depends only on paper texture
- d) Speed proves the ink used was genuine

Answer: b) Speed is peculiar to each person and difficult to imitate

26. In traced forgery, which demonstrative method is most easily understood by laypersons in court?

- a) Measurement of strokes
- b) Negative superimposition
- c) Direct superimposition with light
- d) Transparency with ruled squares

Answer: c) Direct superimposition with light

27. If a signature shows hesitation, retouching, and pen lifts at unusual points, the examiner should suspect:

- a) Careless genuine writing
- b) Traced forgery
- c) Forgery by memory
- d) Tremors due to illness

Answer: b) Traced forgery

28. A skilled forger produces a signature faster than the genuine writer is normally capable of. What does this indicate?

- a) Signature is genuine
- b) Forgery with superior skill
- c) Writing under emotional stress
- d) Habitual variation

Answer: b) Forgery with superior skill

29. A questioned document shows blobs of ink at stroke beginnings. Before concluding forgery, the examiner must rule out:

- a) Nervousness
- b) Use of ballpoint pen
- c) Slow writing speed
- d) Retouching attempts

Answer: b) Use of ballpoint pen

30. Why does mental tension during forgery affect line quality?

- a) It increases concentration

- b) It slows reflexes, causing hesitation
- c) It improves smoothness
- d) It makes writing invisible

Answer: b) It slows reflexes, causing hesitation

31. When a forger tries to imitate an old man's shaky handwriting, why does it often fail?

- a) Tremors appear unnaturally irregular
- b) The forger lacks experience in old age
- c) The ink flow differs
- d) The strokes are too fast

Answer: a) Tremors appear unnaturally irregular

32. Which type of forgery demonstrates the principle "perfect simulation is not possible"?

- a) Memory forgery
- b) Traced forgery
- c) Simulated forgery
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

33. A genuine writer under fatigue may produce poor line quality. How does an examiner distinguish this from forgery?

- a) By comparing only the letter design
- b) By noting natural vs. forced defects
- c) By checking spelling mistakes
- d) By examining ink aging

Answer: b) By noting natural vs. forced defects

34. In court, which demonstration of traced forgery might fail to convince due to technical complexity?

- a) Direct light superimposition
- b) Stroke measurement method
- c) Transparency method
- d) Ruled square method

Answer: b) Stroke measurement method

35. A genuine writer's fluency is compared with a forger's copy. Which factor makes the forgery detectable?

- a) Pen pressure
- b) Uniform speed and rhythm lacking in forgery
- c) Choice of ink

d) Similar spelling errors

Answer: b) Uniform speed and rhythm lacking in forgery

36. Forgery by memory is sometimes called “primitive forgery” because:

a) It uses old techniques

b) It cannot reproduce all features of genuine writing

c) It is the earliest known forgery type

d) It needs no pen lifts

Answer: b) It cannot reproduce all features of genuine writing

37. Which of the following is not a typical symptom of traced forgery?

a) Pen lifts

b) Hesitation

c) Defective shading

d) Rhythmic fluency

Answer: d) Rhythmic fluency

38. A disputed signature matches the model in design but lacks fluency. This indicates:

a) Genuine signature under stress

- b) Forgery through tracing or simulation
- c) Careless habitual writing
- d) Normal natural variation

Answer: b) Forgery through tracing or simulation

39. When a forger has higher skill than the genuine writer, the forged signature may show:

- a) Poor line quality
- b) More fluent penmanship than genuine
- c) Exact replication of tremors
- d) Identical defects as original

Answer: b) More fluent penmanship than genuine

40. Why is “superior writing” in a forged signature considered strong evidence of fraud?

- a) Because handwriting always deteriorates
- b) Because a less skilled writer cannot suddenly produce superior quality
- c) Because courts prefer inferior writing as genuine
- d) Because superior writing uses more ink

Answer: b) Because a less skilled writer cannot suddenly produce superior quality

41. Which factor most complicates a forger's attempt to suppress his own style while copying another's signature?

- a) Ink choice
- b) Divided attention between copying and concealing natural style
- c) Paper roughness
- d) Stress of writing fast

Answer: b) Divided attention between copying and concealing natural style

42. A document examiner stresses that handwriting comparison is a demonstrative science. What does this imply?

- a) Examiners only give opinions
- b) Proof requires visual demonstrations like superimpositions
- c) Evidence is always subjective
- d) Writing can never be analyzed scientifically

Answer: b) Proof requires visual demonstrations like superimpositions

43. A questioned photocopy document shows faint grip markings along the edges. If these are consistent in multiple samples, which forensic inference is most appropriate?

- a) The document is forged using thermal process
- b) The documents likely originated from the same photocopy machine
- c) The toner quality was poor

d) The watermark was artificially introduced

Answer: b) The documents likely originated from the same photocopy machine

44. During forensic analysis, a photocopied cheque shows an obliterated portion that appears clearer in the copy than in the original. Which principle explains this observation?

a) Toner composition specificity

b) Electrostatic attraction of toner

c) Enhanced visibility of alterations in photocopies

d) Heat-induced distortion of text

Answer: c) Enhanced visibility of alterations in photocopies

45. A forensic examiner identifies zinc oxide in the photocopy paper. Which process of photocopying was most likely used?

a) Thermal process

b) Electrostatic (Electrofax) process

c) Chemical process

d) Laser-based xerography

Answer: b) Electrostatic (Electrofax) process

46. If two photocopied documents both exhibit identical evenly distributed toner marks caused by rollers, what conclusion can be drawn?

- a) The same toner brand was used
- b) Both documents were produced by the same class of machine, possibly the same unit
- c) The documents were heat-copied by thermofax
- d) The watermark was replicated by acid treatment

Answer: b) Both documents were produced by the same class of machine, possibly the same unit

47. A forger attempts to simulate a watermark in a forged certificate by applying oil on the paper. In forensic terms, how would this be detected in a photocopied version?

- a) The watermark would appear identical to the original
- b) The photocopy would fail to reproduce the artificial watermark clearly
- c) The oil marks would enhance toner adhesion
- d) The forgery could not be detected without original document

Answer: b) The photocopy would fail to reproduce the artificial watermark clearly

48. Which of the following would be a unique individual characteristic rather than a class characteristic of a photocopy machine?

- a) General roller design marks
- b) Black streaks caused by roller placement
- c) Specific scratches from a worn glass rod
- d) Toner distribution pattern of a new machine

Answer: c) Specific scratches from a worn glass rod

49. Investigators seize a photocopy machine suspected of producing forged documents. Why is it essential to run the machine for 5–10 minutes before collecting blank copies as reference samples?

- a) To heat-activate toner particles
- b) To stabilize internal components for consistent markings
- c) To remove residual original documents
- d) To prevent oil-based watermark interference

Answer: b) To stabilize internal components for consistent markings

50. Which type of photocopying technique involves the use of selenium-coated plates acting as photoconductors?

- a) Thermal copying
- b) Xerography (electrostatic process)
- c) Chemical process copying
- d) Infrared lamp-based copying

Answer: b) Xerography (electrostatic process)

51. A questioned photocopy exhibits constant fading of ink in specific regions across multiple pages. What is the most probable forensic cause?

- a) Poor toner quality

- b) Drum wear and tear in the photocopy machine
- c) Acid treatment by forger
- d) Use of zinc oxide coated paper

Answer: b) Drum wear and tear in the photocopy machine

52. When attempting to link a questioned photocopy with a seized photocopy machine, which combination of features provides the strongest forensic evidence?

- a) Paper type + watermark presence
- b) Black streak patterns + roller marks + grip impressions
- c) Toner brand + document content
- d) Weight of paper + ink feathering

Answer: b) Black streak patterns + roller marks + grip impressions

53. Which type of letter is often investigated in criminal cases for containing intimidating language?

- a) Handwritten correspondence
- b) Threatening letter
- c) Ransom note
- d) Anonymous letter

Answer: b) Threatening letter

54. Assertion (A): Digital watermarking is used to identify the origin and authenticity of digital documents.

Reason (R): It works by comparing the hash values of two different documents.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: c) A is true, but R is false

55. A will dated 1940 is found on paper containing optical brightening agents, and the ink shows characteristics of modern ballpoint pens. Which is the most reasonable conclusion?

- a) The will is authentic but rewritten in parts after 1940.
- b) The paper and ink both suggest the document is fabricated after 1945.
- c) The optical brighteners only indicate storage under certain conditions.
- d) The will is valid but preserved with modern methods.

Answer: b) The paper and ink both suggest the document is fabricated after 1945

56. An employment contract shows two signatures from the same person. One matches genuine handwriting, while the other displays hesitation marks, abrupt pen lifts, and uniform line pressure. What is the most likely explanation?

- a) Both signatures are genuine, but were signed at different times.

- b) The second signature is simulated or forged.
- c) The second signature was digitally scanned.
- d) The signer was under physical stress during the second signature.

Answer: b) The second signature is simulated or forged

57. A legal document from 1995 shows a signature that, under magnification, reveals toner particles and segmented horizontal lines. What is the likely forgery method?

- a) Direct tracing
- b) Transplanted forgery using Xerox
- c) Projection tracing
- d) Simulated freehand forgery

Answer: b) Transplanted forgery using Xerox

58. Assertion (A): Graphology is considered a scientific method for determining the authorship of questioned documents.

Reason (R): Forensic handwriting examination is based on the comparison of writing characteristics, not personality traits.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: d) A is false, but R is true

58. Chemically erased writing can be restored by the action of:"

(A) Polarized light

(B) Reflected light

(C) Ammonium polysulfide solution

(D) UV Light

Answer: (C) Ammonium polysulfide solution and (B) Reflected light are correct.

60. Assertion: A Biometric Signature Pad is used to verify the authenticity of signatures.

Reason: It captures and analyzes the unique characteristics of an individual's signature, including speed, pressure, and rhythm.

Which of the following options is correct?

a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

