

## **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.**

