

1.	(T)	(F)	Two writings cannot be identified as being of common authorship unless they were written with the same type of writing instrument.
2.	(T)	(F)	A positive conclusion concerning authorship of a questioned writing can always be reached even though the original document is not available for examination.
3.	(T)	(F)	It is usually necessary to have some collected specimens before a writer can be either identified or eliminated as the writer of a questioned writing.
4.	(T)	(F)	A change in the size or slant of writing is rarely encountered in cases where a writer attempts to disguise his writing.
5.	(T)	(F)	Legible writing is always more skillfully written than unskilled writing.
6.	(T)	(F)	Line quality of writing pertains to the position of the writing in relation to a baseline.
7.	(T)	(F)	It is usually possible to determine whether variations in signatures are the result of intoxication rather than fatigue.
8.	(T)	(F)	In order to identify two writings as being of common authorship, the number of points of similarity must be at least double the points of dissimilarity.
9.	(T)	(F)	It is possible to determine the sex of the writer if the principles of graphoanalysis are employed.
10.	(T)	(F)	There may be some significant similarities between the writings of any two people of the same nationality.
11.	(T)	(F)	Indented writing pertains to the habits of indenting paragraphs in handwritten letters.
12.	(T)	(F)	In disguised handwriting, habits such as relative height relationships may remain unchanged.
13.	(T)	(F)	Variation in handwriting only refers to the alternate use of upper vs. lower case letters.
14.	(T)	(F)	In disguised writing the design of uppercase letters are rarely altered.
15.	(T)	(F)	The writer of hand printing can usually be identified even though all of the specimens are handwritten (cursive).
16.	(T)	(F)	A common cause of error in handwriting identification is failing to ensure the required number of points are present.
17.	(T)	(F)	In cases involving traced forgeries, it is usually possible to identify the model signature that was used, if it is available.
18.	(T)	(F)	The presence of an obvious dissimilarity between a questioned and specimen signature may not prevent an opinion of common authorship.
19.	(T)	(F)	The purpose for which a signature is written will seldom produce variations in it.

20.	(T)	(F)	A simulated signature is a genuine signature that has been obtained through trickery.
21.	(T)	(F)	Hand printing and numerals are identified using the same basic principles as for handwriting identification.
22.	(T)	(F)	It may be possible to identify the author of a questioned writing even though specimens repeating the questioned signature or text are not available.
23.	(T)	(F)	A common cause of error in handwriting identification is ignoring basic differences or accounting for them as variation.
24.	(T)	(F)	The signatures of individuals may show a gradual change over the years.
25.	(T)	(F)	A qualified Forensic Document Examiner should never consult with specialist in other fields in determining the facts surrounding a document.
26.	(T)	(F)	Latent print examination of documents should be conducted prior to the handwriting examination.
27.	(T)	(F)	A common cause of error in handwriting identification is attaching undue significance to general similarities.
28.	(T)	(F)	Specimen writing executed in connection with one offense is not admissible in a case involving an unrelated offense.
29.	(T)	(F)	In submitting document cases to the laboratory, details of other evidence tending to incriminate the suspect should be provided to the forensic specialist.
30.	(T)	(F)	The baseline of writing is the normal way a person writes.
31.	(T)	(F)	Only requested specimen writing is admissible in court as evidence of how a person writes.
32.	(T)	(F)	A photocopy made directly from the original document will show all of the details in the original document.
33.	(T)	(F)	Different writing instruments can have an affect on how a person writes.
34.	(T)	(F)	Indented writing in a document can always be seen by looking at the document using sidelight.
35.	(T)	(F)	Writers never write as well with their unaccustomed hand as they do with their accustomed hand.
36.	(T)	(F)	Writing done by a person holding the pen in their mouth or with their foot is not natural writing.
37.	(T)	(F)	The motto of a Forensic Document Examiner should be, “I Will Be Conservative!”

Key

Questions:

1 through 9 **false**

10 **true**

11 **false**

12 **true**

13 through 16 **false**

17 through 19 **true**

20 **false**

21 through 24 **true**

25 and 26 **false**

27 **true**

28 through 32 **false**

33 **true**

34 through 36 **false**, and

37 **true**.