

1.	(T)	(F)	Two writings must be written with the same kind of writing instrument before they can be identified as the writing of the same person.
2.	(T)	(F)	A positive conclusion of 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 known collected or normal course of business writing for comparison before a writer can be identified or eliminated.
4.	(T)	(F)	A change in the size or slant of a writing is rarely encountered in cases where the writer attempts to disguise his writing.
5.	(T)	(F)	Legible writing is always more skillfully written than highly stylistic writing.
6.	(T)	(F)	Line quality pertains to the position of the writing in relation to a baseline.
7.	(T)	(F)	It is usually possible to determine if variations in the writing of a signature is 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 number of points of dissimilarity.
9.	(T)	(F)	It is possible to determine the sex of the writer if the principles of graphoanalysis are employed to examine the writing.
10.	(T)	(F)	The same significant similarities in writing can be present in the writing of two people.
11.	(T)	(F)	Indented writing refers to the habits of indenting paragraphs and sentences in handwritten letters.
12.	(T)	(F)	Some handwriting habits such as relative height relationships may remain unchanged when a writer disguises his handwriting.
13.	(T)	(F)	Variation in handwriting refers to the alternate use of upper and lower case letters.
14.	(T)	(F)	In disguised writing, the design of uppercase letters is rarely changed or altered.
15.	(T)	(F)	The writer of a hand printing can usually be identified even though all of the available specimens for comparison are handwritten (cursive).
16.	(T)	(F)	A common cause of error in handwriting identification is failing to ensure the required number of points of similarity 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 frequently be a cause of unexplained variations between it and other samples by the same writer.
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 or eliminated using the same basic principles as those used for cursive handwriting.

22.	(T)	(F)	It may be possible to identify the writer of a questioned writing even though specimens repeating the questioned writing are not available.
23.	(T)	(F)	A common cause of error in handwriting identification is ignoring basic differences or accounting for them as accidentals or 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 forensic document laboratory, details of other evidence tending to incriminate the suspect should also be provided.
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 on the original document.
33.	(T)	(F)	Different writing instruments can have an affect on a persons writing.
34.	(T)	(F)	Indented writing on a document can always be seen by looking at the document using oblique or sidelight.
35.	(T)	(F)	Writers never write as well or at the same skill level 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!”
38.	(T)	(F)	The standard for identifying a writer as stated in the ASTM Standard is – the FDE is convinced that in fact the writer of the known wrote the questioned.
39.	(T)	(F)	Elimination of a writer is easier than the identification of a writer,
40.	(T)	(F)	The results of an examination of a copy can be extrapolated to the original the copy purports to represent.