Chapter 10 Handwriting Analysis, Forgery, and Counterfeiting

11. Initial comparisons of documents are done with:
   a. the naked eye.  
   b. a hand-held lens.  
   c. a microscope.  
   d. All of these choices.

12. When a material gain, such as money, accompanies a forgery, it is called:
   a. gain.  
   b. fraudulence.  
   c. battery.  
   d. deception.

13. Criminals can alter or acquire checks in many ways, including:
   a. ordering someone else’s checks from a deposit slip.  
   b. directly altering a check.  
   c. intercepting someone’s check, altering it and cashing it.  
   d. All of these choices.

14. Literary forgery refers to the forgery of a:
   a. piece of writing, such as an historic letter or a manuscript.  
   b. signature.  
   c. piece of art.  
   d. None of these choices.

15. Documents are sometimes chemically treated to make them look:
   a. younger.  
   b. older.  
   c. more authentic.  
   d. foreign.

16. When currency or other items are copied for the purpose of deception and profit, it is called:
   a. forgery.  
   b. fraud.  
   c. counterfeiting.  
   d. scamming.

18. Pen manufacturers claim the counterfeiting-detecting pen is:
   a. 10 percent effective.  
   b. 50 percent effective.  
   c. 60 percent effective.  
   d. 98 percent effective.