

- Q.31 Differentiate between Explodents consonant and Continuant.
- Q.32 Write the outline : How do you, I will be, it may be, I am, it would be.
- Q.33 What are the qualities of a good transcription?
- Q.34 What should be a correct sitting Posture?
- Q.35 How will you write in shorthand: 500, 1000, 80000, 2 Lac, 5 dollar.

#### SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Explain Hooks with use of different attachments.
- Q.37 How SHUN hook used? State the rules for its application.
- Q.38 How Large circle of SW and SS are used?

No. of Printed Pages : 4  
Roll No. ....

123024

**Branch : OMCA**  
**Subject : 2.5 Stenography Eng-II**

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

#### SECTION-A

**Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 Other name of Consonants are  
a) Strokes                      b) Circle  
c) Hook                         d) Loop
- Q.2 The concept of shorthand is based on  
a) Volume                      b) science  
c) Maths                         d) Sounds
- Q.3 Diphone is the sound of combination of vowel sound.  
a) Two                            b) Three  
c) Four                          d) Five
- Q.4 Final circle is always read \_\_\_\_\_ the stroke.  
a) Before                        b) After  
c) Middle                        d) Other
- Q.5 P Stroke is written with angle of  
a) 90                              b) 120  
c) 130                             d) 180
- Q.6 Large final circle represents the sound of  
a) SW                              b) ST

- c) STR                                      d) SS
- Q.7 Large middle and final loop represents the sound of  
a) SW                                      b) ST  
c) STR                                      d) SS
- Q.8 Joining is the combination of  
a) Two strokes                                      b) three strokes  
c) Four Strokes                                      d) All above
- Q.9 When L Follows to the circle it is written with the direction.  
a) Left                                      b) Right  
c) Same                                      d) Opposite
- Q.10 Impressions for writing strokes which are used in shorthand  
a) Two                                      b) Three  
c) Four                                      d) Other

### SECTION-B

**Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 Circle S is written \_\_\_\_\_ the curve strokes.
- Q.12 Circle SW is written with \_\_\_\_\_ Motion.
- Q.13 Loop Str is written \_\_\_\_\_ length of strokes.
- Q.14 Final hook Shun is written with \_\_\_\_\_ motion is straight strokes.
- Q.15 Double consonants are used for the sounds of \_\_\_\_\_

- Q.16 Straight upstrokes are always written \_\_\_\_\_ direction.
- Q.17 Nasal sounds are represented with the strokes \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.18 Initial hook of R and L can be employed with the curve stroke only : True or False/
- Q.19 Str loop written \_\_\_\_\_ length of the stroke.
- Q.20 An ideal Length of a stroke is \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION-C

**Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 What are intervening sounds? Write with examples.
- Q.22 Differentiate between Chay and Ray.
- Q.23 Explain five cases in which the stroke of S is used finally or medially.
- Q.24 Explain Vowels with examples.
- Q.25 State the use of stroke S and Z with examples.
- Q.26 Define the following terms : Consonants, Phonetic system.
- Q.27 Explain the following terms: Abbreviated W. Aspire.
- Q.28 What does a small initial circle with right motion to the straight strokes.
- Q.29 What is a role of direction in shorthand?
- Q.30 Identify five cases in which the hook of R and L is used initially.