

- Q.31 Differentiate between Explodents consonant and Continuants.  
 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?

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**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. Aspirate.
- 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.