

- Q.28 Explain Downward H with examples.
 Q.29 Define Initial W. Explain rule of hooked form of MP
 Q.30 Discuss the rule of vowel Following R
 Q.31 Explain the Rule of Halving for T only or for D only
 Q.32 Explain the position of Half length Forms.
 Q.33 Doubling principle of straight strokes
 Q.34 Make the outline in shorthand: Letter, Fighter, Rabbit, Keen, Whale, Load
 Q.35 Write the phrases in shorthand: by all means, in our opinion

SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
 Q.36 What is Doubling Principle in shorthand giving with examples ?
 Q.37 Explain the condition in which halving principle is not employed
 Q.38 Explain the rules regarding upward and downward H with suitable examples.

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Roll No.

4th Sem / Branch : Office Management & Computer Application

Subject:- Stenography English- II / III

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 The tick H may be employed.....in phrasing
 a) Finally b) Initially
 c) Medially d) None of these
- Q.2 When h follows upward I or horizontal stroke written may be employed
 a) Upward H b) Downward H
 c) Tick H d) Dot H
- Q.3 Form of H is most commonly used
 a) Dot H b) Tick H
 c) Downward H d) Upward H
- Q.4 Medial R is generally written
 a) Upward b) Upward
 c) Both A & B d) All of these
- Q.5form of R is preferable after two downstrokes
 a) upward b) Downward
 c) Both A & B d) None of these

- Q.6 When..... is preceded by a vowel, the downward form of R is used
- a) Medial R b) Final R
c) initial R d) None of these
- Q.7 The initial hooks in wl and whl are read
- a) Final b) Middle
c) First d) None of these
- Q.8 A stroke may be halved for either _____ in words of more than one syllable.
- a) T & DB b) T only
c) D only d) None of these
- Q.9 The half length st may be written downward or upward after.....
- a) Straight stroke b) Shun
c) Curve d) Double stroke
- Q.10 The stroke I standing alone or with a final circle attached is For tr only
- a) Halved b) Hooked
c) Doubled d) None of these

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 The tick H is written initially to,,
- Q.12 Vowel signs to halved forms are read next to the stroke.

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- Q.13 For an easier outline written either or irrespective of vowels.
- Q.14 Write the outline Roar , Roarer
- Q.15 Medial R is generally written
- Q.16 After the stroke N and NG final L is written.....
- Q.17 After a with an attachment is generally written opposite side to such attachment
- Q.18 Medial L is written
- Q.19 Half Length h when not joined to another stroke is always written
- Q.20 The stroke L standing alone or with only a final circle attached is

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Write the rules regarding the use of Tick H.
- Q.22 What are the rules regarding the use of upward L.
- Q.23 What do you know about stroke L in doubling principle
- Q.24 Which words are indicated by the doubling principle in phraseography.
- Q.25 Explain Briefly Compound Consonants in shorthand giving with examples
- Q.26 Write a note on left and right semicircle
- Q.27 Define upward L and use of L after N and NG.

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