SECTION-D

- **Note:**Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. 2x8=16
- Q.26 Explain ST and STR loop in shorthand giving with suitable examples.
- Q.27 Explain final hooks to straight strokes and curve strokes giving with examples.
- Q.28 Define Phraseography and explain best qualities of phraseography.

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Time: 3 Hrs. M.M.: 60

Subject : Stenography (English)

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Mostly H is written.....
- Q.2 A small initial hook written with the left motion adds to straight strokes.
- Q.3 H is written down word when followed by the stroke......
- Q.4 Theloop is never written initially.
- Q.5 are the result of three vowel sounds.
- Q.6 The..... circle is used initially only.

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Q.7	The final circle is always read		SECTION-C
	Write phrases in shorthand: How can the A small final hook written with		Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any six questions out of eight questions. 6x4=24
	adds to straight strokes. A diphthong is the union of	C	Q.18 Write phrases: why have you, it should be, he will be, they were.
	sounds. SECTION-B	(Q.19 Explain alternative form of FL and VL with examples.
Note	:Very short answer type questions. Atte	mpt any	Q.20 Write the rules of SHUN hook with curve strokes in shorthand.
Q.11	Joined Dipthongs.	(Q.21 Explain various circles and loops to initia hooks.
Q.12	Triphone.	(Q.22 Write a short note on circle S and Z with
Q.13	Meaning of 'facility' in phraseography.		examples.
Q.14	Write two points on note taking technique taking dictation.		Q.23 Write a short note on diphthong.
Q.15	Define intervening vowels.	(Q.24 What do you know about syllabus NER? Explain with examples.
Q.16	Write two points on H up word.	(Q.25 Write Grammalogues: who, which, different
Q.17	Define STR loop.		much.
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