

DSP (16) 1645 (a)
(Revision – 2016)

FOURTH SEMESTER DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN SECRETARIAL PRACTICE
TYPEWRITING (ENGLISH) - SPEED TEST
SECTION – A
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

(Maximum Marks: 50)

(Time: 10 Minutes)

Instructions:-

1. This question paper should be tied along with the answer book and returned.
2. This passage is to be typed in double line spacing with a margin of 10 degree on the left hand side and 5 degree on the right hand side.
3. Write your Register number only in the space provided for the space in the answer book.
4. Special care should be taken for neatness and accuracy.
5. Do not type or write your name or Register number anywhere in the additional sheets.

National Emblem is one of the three things which every free country has for its representation, the other two being National Flag and National Anthem. Our country, India is free; so it has all these three things of its own. It appears prominently on things connected with the Government of the country. It is seen at many places. It is used as a seal on Government documents; it is printed on the covers of Government publications and it appears also on many postage stamps and currency notes. If we look at the picture of our Emblem, we will see that it is represented by the three lions (the fourth is invisible at the back) on a small pedestal on which a Chakra is inscribed with a bull on its right and a horse on its left and below it are the words 'Sathyameva Jayate'.

The Emblem brings back memories of the great Ashoka who once ruled India, because it is an exact replica of the lioned capital of the Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath. Ashoka was great emperor of India. He was great follower of Buddha and a staunch supporter of Buddhism. Between 242-232 B.C., he erected a stone pillar with its beautifully designed capital

at Sarnath to mark the holy place or spot where the Gautama Buddha first taught his disciples the Eight-Fold path of Salvation.

It is very interesting to see how Ashoka became a follower of Gautama Buddha. It was the death of nearly 1,00,000 soldiers in the battle field for the annexation of the kingdom of Kalinga that turned Ashoka's mind towards the teachings of the Buddha. The mass killing made him feel sorry and he became an ardent champion of ahimsa and non-violence. He sacrificed all the pleasures and pursuits of life and became a staunch follower of the Buddha. He was thoroughly impressed by his teaching which stressed on non-violence, kindness, purity and morality. He became so ardent a follower of the Buddha that he also tried to convert his people to Buddhism. He set himself the task of making them happy and even paid attention to the welfare of animals and birds in his kingdom.
