

AIOU

ASSIGNMENT: 01

COURSE CODE:
3602

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ASSIGNMENT No. 1

Q.1 Transcribe the supplementary exercise 5 of Braille Primer into English version of Braille.

The Given exercise

English:

Braille is a very flexible and adaptable system. It can represent print, mathematical symbols, scientific symbols, musical notation, and so on.

Braille:

Braille is a very flexible and adaptable system. It can represent print, mathematical symbols, scientific symbols, musical notation, and so on.

English:

Braille is always written from left to write on-page. This is true for Urdu as well as for English.

Braille:

Braille is always written from left to write on-page. This is true for Urdu as well as for English.

Q.2 Transcribe the following words (10) into Braille and make sentences by using them in Braille.

Provide

Provide

Handicap

Handicap

Umbrella

Umbrella

Above

Above

Earth

Earth

Shorter

Shorter

Planned

Planned

Has

Has

There

There

.....

Altogether

.....

He Provides lunch.

My brother is a handicapped.

I have an umbrella.

See above.

Earth is hot.

I wear a shorter niker.

I have a plan.

Has she slept?

There are 3 chairs behind the street.

We all together go Murree.

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Q.3 What are lower Contractions and lower Wordsigns? How are these signs written? Give three examples of each kind.

Contraction: The generic term for a braille sign that represents a group of letters or a whole word.

Contractions can occupy one or more cells.

Groupsign: A contraction that represents a group of letters within a word.

Wordsign: A contraction that represents a whole word.

Shortform: A contraction where a word has been specially abbreviated in braille.

Upper sign: A sign that contains a dot 1 or a dot 4.

Lower sign: A sign that contains neither dot 1 nor 4.

Strong sign: A sign that has dots in the top AND bottom rows, PLUS dots in the left AND right sides of the cell.

The Braille Cell

1 ○ ○ 4
2 ○ ○ 5
3 ○ ○ 6

The braille characters make up the letters of the alphabet, punctuation marks, numbers, and everything else you can write in print.

The letter "a" is written with only dot 1.

•

The letter "d" has dots 1, 4, and 5.

•
•

The letter "y" has dots 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

•
•
•

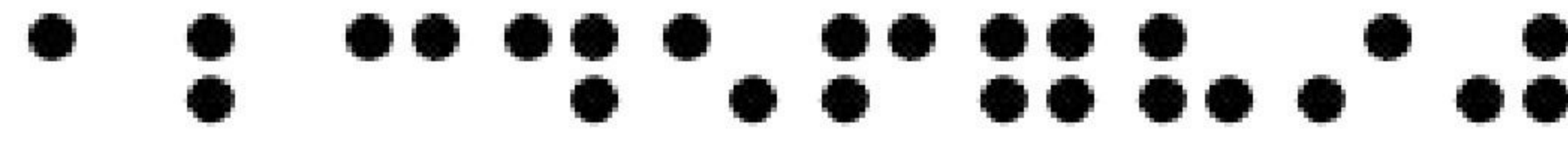
When all six dots are used, the character is called a "full cell."

•
•
•
•

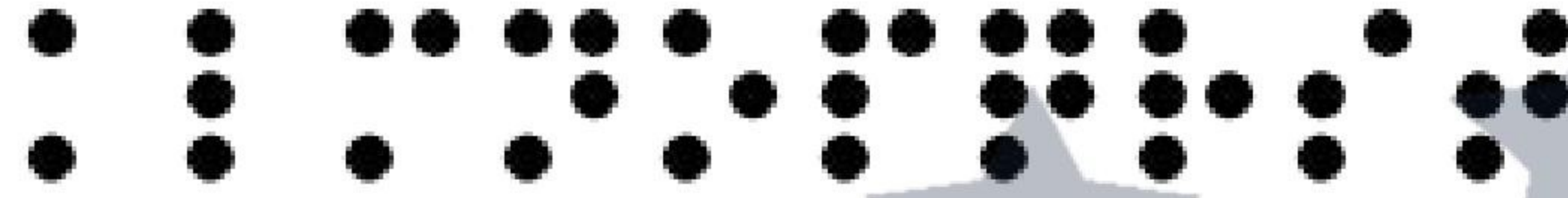
And when no dots are used it's an "empty cell!"

The picture below shows you how the dots are arranged in the braille cell for each letter of the alphabet. Do

you see a pattern between the lines of the alphabet? Why do you think the "w" is not part of the pattern? Click here to find out if you're right.



a b c d e f g h i j



k l m n o p q r s t



u v w x y z

See if you can find the letters in your name and tell the dot numbers for each one.

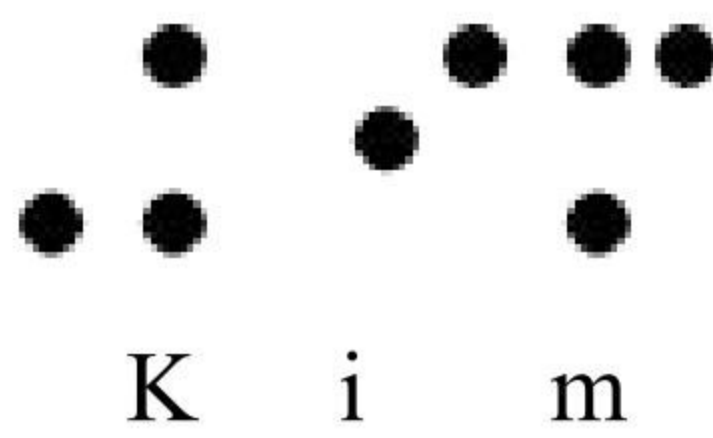
Capitalizing in Braille

Braille does not have a separate alphabet of capital letters as there is in print. Capital letters are indicated by placing a dot 6 in front of the letter to be capitalized. Two capital signs mean the whole word is capitalized.

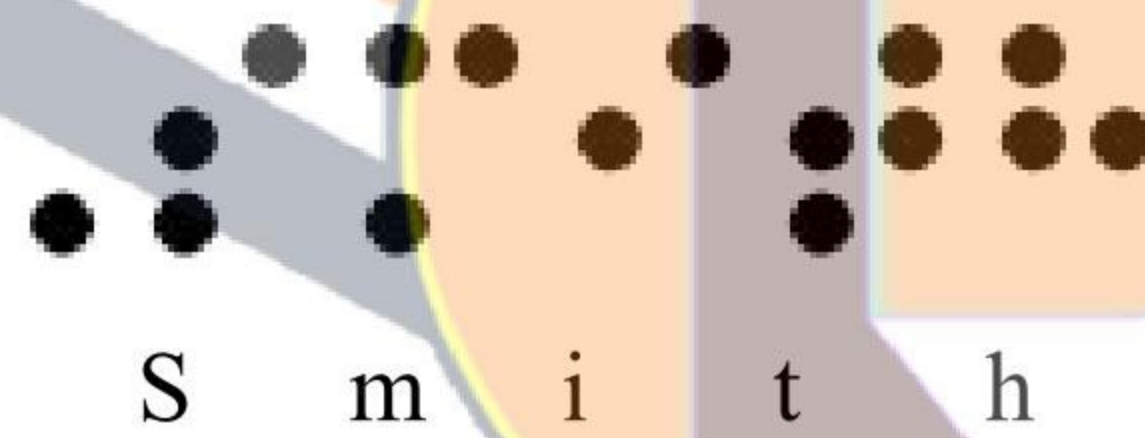
One Letter Capitalized

Entire Word Capitalized

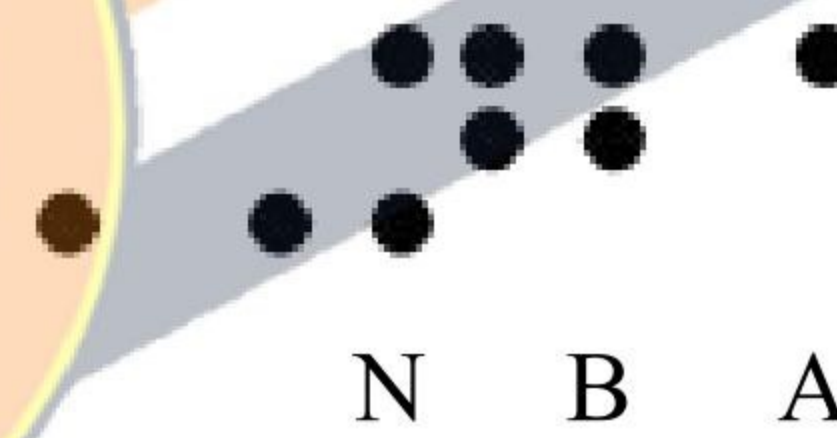
Look at these examples:



K i m



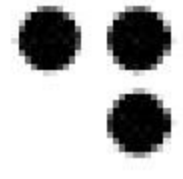
S m i t h



N B A

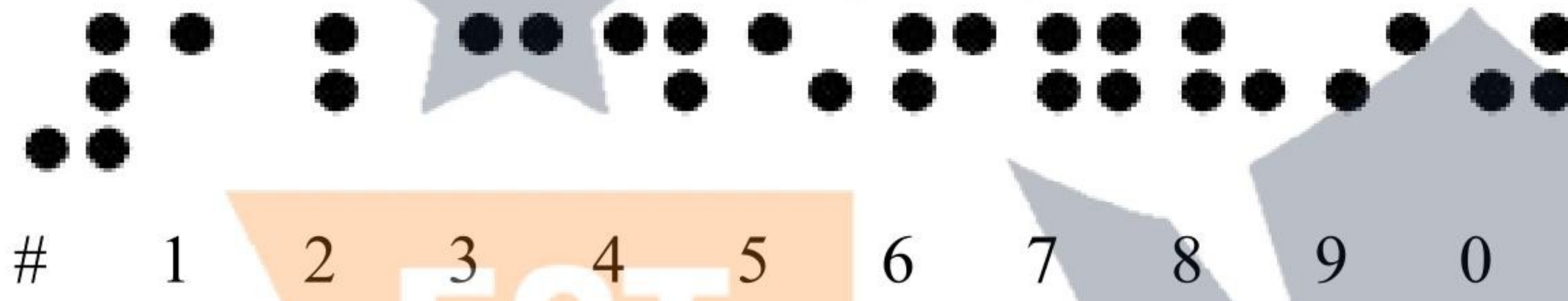
Braille Punctuation

A "period" is written with dots 2, 5, and 6. (Do you see how it is the same shape as the letter "d," only lower in the cell?) There are other characters for each mark of punctuation such as dots 2, 3, and 5 for an exclamation point. (Do you see that it is the same shape as the letter "f," only lower in the cell? Like the previous example, which is called a "dropped d," this is called a "dropped f").



Braille Numbers

Braille numbers are made using the first ten letters of the alphabet, "a" through "j", and a special number sign, dots 3, 4, 5, and 6.



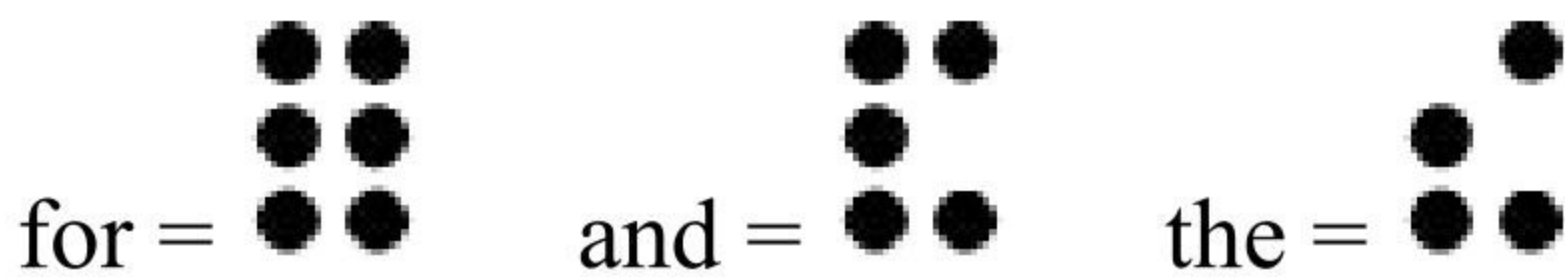
Larger numbers only need one number sign. The comma in braille is dot 2, and is used in numbers and with words, too.



Expanding the Code

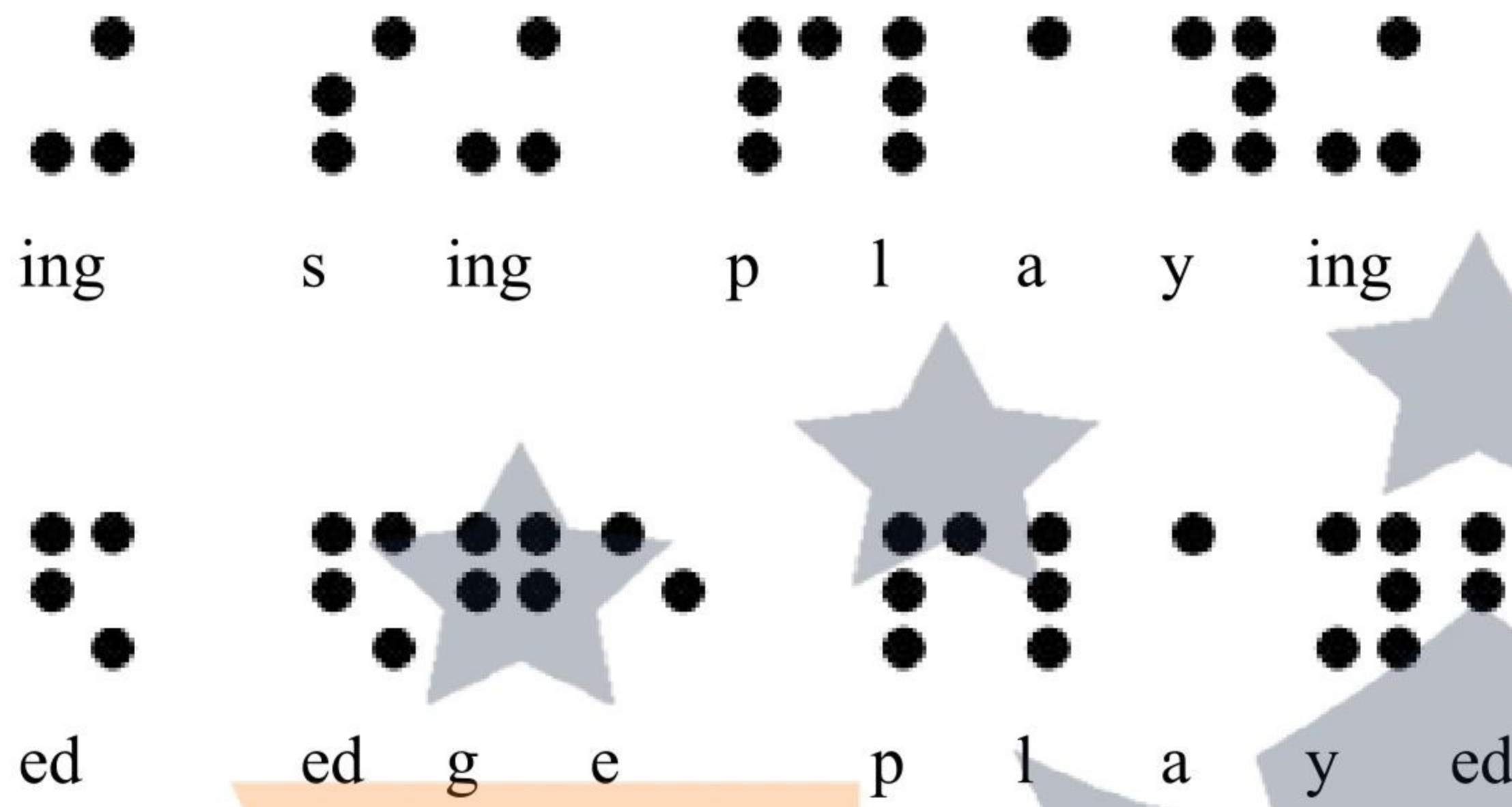
Now that you understand how dots are arranged in the braille cell to make the letters of the alphabet and numbers, you're ready to learn more about the code. Braille uses special characters called contractions to make words shorter. We use contractions like "don't" as a short way of writing two words, such as "do" and "not." In braille there are many additional contractions, 180 in all! Using these contractions saves space, which is very important because braille books are much larger and longer than print books.

Some contractions stand for a whole word. For example, when the full cell is used as a contraction, it means "for." Dots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 make up the word "and" and dots 2, 3, 4, and 6 make up the word "the."



for = and = the =

Other contractions stand for a group of letters within a word. In the example below, you see the contraction "ing" (dots 3, 4, 6) in the word "sing" and as an ending in the word "playing." Likewise, you see the contraction "ed" (dots 1, 2, 4, 6) in the word "edge" and as an ending in the word "played."



In addition to contractions, the braille code includes short-form words which are abbreviated spellings of common longer words. For example, "tomorrow" is spelled "tm", "friend" is spelled "fr", and "little" is spelled "ll" in braille. If you text message with your friends, it's a similar idea!

Can you guess what these short-form combinations might mean?



If you guessed "could," "above," "quick," and "said," you're right!

You might think that because short-form words are so easy to spell that children who write braille get a break on their spelling tests. Actually, braille readers also learn regular spelling for typing on a computer.

Q.4 Transcribe the supplementary Exercise 12 of Braille Primer into English version of Braille.

The Given exercise

English:

If you have done only few lines, do not move the paper role and leaves yet, but roll the paper out by mean of knobs or the line spacing key until the stop position is reached. Then you may move leaves towards you all the way with one hand, taking care of paper with the other.

Braille:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

